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**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**

(Only for new non-provisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 8736.044.00

First Inventor or Application Identifier Jin Pil KIM

Title VIRTUAL CHANNEL TABLE FOR A BROADCAST PROTOCOL AND METHOD OF BROADCASTING AND RECEIVING BROADCAST SIGNALS USING THE SAME

JC943 U.S. PTO
09/04/09
10/01/00**APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

1. Fee Transmittal Form (e.g. PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)2. SpecificationTotal Pages **24**3. Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) Total Sheets **8**4. Oath or Declaration Total Pages **2**a. Newly executed (original or copy)b. Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. §1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with box 15 completed)i. DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named
in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §1.63(d)(2) and
1.33(b).ii. Incorporation By Reference (useable if box 4B is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy or the
oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4B, is considered as part
of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby
incorporated by reference therein.ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231**ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS**

6. Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))

7. 37 C.F.R. §3.73(b) Statement Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)

8. English Translation Document (if applicable)

9. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 Copies of IDS Citations

10. Preliminary Amendment

11. White Advance Serial No. Postcard

12. Small Entity Statement(s) Statement filed in prior application. Status still proper and desired.

13. Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)

14. Other: Check in the amount of \$1,130.00
Check in the amount of \$40.00
Request for Priority

15. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below

 Continuation Divisional Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application no.:

Prior application information: Examiner:

Group Art Unit:

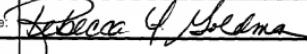
16. Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:

This application is a Continuation Division Continuation-in-part (CIP)
of application Serial No. Filed on

This application claims priority of provisional application Serial No. Filed

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

Re: Serial No.: TBA
Applicant(s): Jin Pil KIM
Filing Date: Concurrently Herewith
For: VIRTUAL CHANNEL TABLE FOR A BROADCAST PROTOCOL
AND METHOD OF BROADCASTING AND RECEIVING BROADCAST
SIGNALS USING THE SAME
Group Art Unit: TBA
Examiner: TBA

SIR:

Attached hereto for filing are the following papers:

Utility Patent Application Transmittal
Fee Calculation Sheet
Specification including claims, abstract and drawings (32 pgs.)
Executed Declaration
Assignment Cover Sheet with Executed Assignment (3 pgs.)
White Advance Serial No. Card
Request For Priority with Certified Copy of Priority Document

Our checks in the amounts of \$40.00 and \$1,130.00 are attached covering any required fees. In the event any variance exists between the amount enclosed and the Patent Office charges for filing the above-noted documents, including any fees required under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 for any necessary Extension of Time to make the filing of the attached documents timely, please charge or credit the difference to our Deposit Account No. 50-0911. Further, if these papers are not considered timely filed, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 for the necessary extension of time. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: October 10, 2000

Docket No. 8736.044.00

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

INVENTOR(S) Jin Pil KIM

SERIAL NO: To Be Assigned

FILING DATE: October 10, 2000 (Filed First Business Day After October 8, 2000)

FOR: VIRTUAL CHANNEL TABLE FOR A BROADCAST PROTOCOL AND METHOD OF
BROADCASTING AND RECEIVING BROADCAST SIGNALS USING THE SAME

FEE TRANSMITTAL

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	CALCULATIONS
TOTAL CLAIMS	30 - 20 =	10	x \$18 =	\$180.00
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	6 - 3 =	3	x \$80 =	\$240.00
<input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (If applicable)			+ \$270 =	\$0.00
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The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for the papers being filed herewith and for which no check is enclosed herewith, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0911.

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Respectfully Submitted,

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PATENT
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622902

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

OF

JIN PIL KIM

FOR

VIRTUAL CHANNEL TABLE FOR A BROADCAST PROTOCOL
AND METHOD OF BROADCASTING AND RECEIVING BROADCAST SIGNALS
USING THE SAME

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 1999-43508, filed on October 8, 1999, which is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a virtual channel table for a broadcast protocol and a method of broadcasting using the same.

Discussion of the Related Art

Generally, a program and system information protocol (hereinafter, referred to as PSIP) of an Advanced Television Systems Committee (hereinafter, referred to as ATSC) standard for digital television broadcasting contains a virtual channel table (VCT). “*Program and System Information Protocol For Terrestrial Broadcast and Cable*,” ATSC Document A/65, 23 December 1997, is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

15 The PSIP typically also contains an electronic program guide (EPG) and system information (SI). The PSIP is defined as the protocol of the ATSC standard for terrestrial and cable digital television broadcasting which parses encoded messages by using a moving picture experts group-2 (MPEG-2; ISO/IEC 13818-1) system to thereby provide various kinds of information on the broadcast programs (See ATSC document A/65, 23 DEC 1997).

In other words, the PSIP transmits and receives audio/video data with MPEG-2 video and AC-3 audio formats, and contains several tables for transmitting information on the channel of each broadcasting station, and information on the programs on each channel. The PSIP has a primary function of conducting the audio and video services of the broadcast corresponding to a desired channel, and an additional function of conducting the electronic program service for the broadcast programs.

The channel information for the channel selection and the packet identification (PID) information for reception of the audio and video data are contained in the virtual channel table (VCT), and the electronic program service information on the broadcast programs on each channel is contained in an event information table (EIT). Also, the PSIP contains a system time table (STT) for time information, a rating region table (RRT) for transmitting information on the region and organization for program rating, an extended text table (ETT) for providing an additional explanation on the channel and broadcast program, and a master guide table (MGT) for management of the version of each table mentioned above and the packet identification (PID). These tables are transmitted in data units, which are called sections. Namely, all of the tables have one or more sections as a basic unit.

By way of example, the virtual channel table may be divided into 256 sections. A single section may contain information on several virtual channels, but information for a single virtual channel may not be spread over on two or more sections.

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating the bit stream syntax of a general virtual channel table for terrestrial broadcast, which has been described in the above-mentioned ATSC document A/65. The general virtual channel table contains a transport stream identifier, a major

channel number, a minor channel number, a short channel name, a carrier frequency, a program number and the like, and contains additional information in the descriptor(s) thereof.

Referring to Fig. 1, the virtual channel table has the table identifier field of “0xC8,” and the value of the packet identification (PID) for the virtual channel table is “0x1FFB.”

5 The version number field “version_number” represents the version value of the virtual channel table, the section number field “section_number ” represents a corresponding section number, the last section number field “last_section_number ” represents a last section number of the virtual channel table, and the section number channel field “num_channels_in_section” represents the number of whole virtual channels existing within the sections of the virtual channel table.

The short name field “short_name” within the statement in the “for_loop” represents the name of the virtual channel, and the major channel number field “major_channel_number” represents a major channel number among the virtual channels defined in the statement mentioned above. Each virtual channel number is connected to the 15 major and minor channel numbers, respectively, and the major and minor channel numbers function as the user reference number for the corresponding virtual channel. In other words, the virtual channel table carries the data for each virtual channel through the statement of the “for_loop.”

The program number field “program_number” contains the information for 20 connecting the virtual channel where the MPEG-2 program association table (PAT) and program map table (PMT) are defined, which corresponds to the program numbers in the program association table and the program map table. In this case, the program association

table defines the components of the program every program number, namely, indicates the packet identification of the transport packet transmitting the program map table. The program map table defines the list and the annex information thereof on the packet identification of the transport packet transmitting the program identification number and the bit stream of the

5 video and audio signals constituting the program.

The source identifier field “source_id” represents the program source connected to the corresponding virtual channel. In this case, the source means a specific source such as image, text, data or sound. The source identifier field “source_id” has a unique value in the transport stream transmitting the virtual channel table. The descriptor length field “descriptors_length” indicates the whole length of the descriptors of the corresponding virtual channel, and the additional descriptor length field “additional_descriptors_length” indicates the whole length of all of the additional descriptors of the virtual channel table.

Fig. 5 shows an exemplary list of descriptors for PSIP tables according to the ATSC standard.

15 Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of executing scheduled broadcasting by using four virtual channels in a broadcasting station.

By way of example, it is assumed that the scheduled broadcast as shown in Fig. 2 is executed through the four virtual channels, 51-1, 51-2, 51-3 and 51-8 in an arbitrary broadcast station and a virtual channel table composed of a single section is transmitted.

20 If the current time is 20:15, the system time table transmits the current time information. In this case, the channels 51-1 and 51-3 which are broadcasting at the current time (20:15) are defined as the “active channels.”

On the other hand, the channel 51-2 is not broadcasting at the current time and is going to be broadcast the next day, and the channel 51-8 is going to be broadcast next at 06:00. In this case, the channels 51-2 and 51-8, which are not broadcasting at the current time (20:15) and are going to be broadcast in the future, are defined as the "inactive channels."

As a result, each channel may be an active or inactive channel, based upon an arbitrary point in time.

Within the PSIP, the virtual channel table should contain the active channels as required by the standard, and may also contain the inactive channels as recommended by the standard, for conducting the electronic program guide service.

Therefore, at the current time (20:15) the virtual channel table may contain information on all of the channels 51-1, 51-2, 51-3 and 51-8, and thus a digital television broadcast receiver or a digital cable broadcast receiver receives the virtual channel table to thereby provide the channel selection information to TV viewers.

However, as shown in Fig. 1, according to the bit stream syntax of the virtual channel table according to the ATSC document A/65, the digital television broadcast receiver or the digital cable broadcast receiver cannot discriminate between the active channels (for example, the channels 51-1 and 51-3) and the inactive channels (for example, the channels 51-2 and 51-8), when parsing the virtual channel table.

As a consequence, the TV viewers see a black screen because of the information on the inactive channels transmitted from the broadcast station for providing the electronic program guide. The black screen means the black background color is displayed on the screen

when an inactive channel not broadcasting at a current time is selected. On the other hand, the character message "service not provided" is displayed on the screen of the black background color by the on-screen display function of the digital television broadcast receiver or the digital cable broadcast receiver. By way of example, if the TV viewer selects the channel 51-2 with a channel up key while viewing the channel 51-1, the audio and video data are not displayed because the channel 51-2 is an inactive channel, such that the black background color is displayed on the screen.

The above-mentioned problem may give many inconvenience to the TV viewers at a point of time when digital television broadcast receivers or digital cable broadcast receivers become popular and a large number of virtual channels are broadcast.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a virtual channel table that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide a virtual channel table for a broadcast protocol, and a method of broadcasting by using the same table, which are capable of identifying and permitting discrimination between active and inactive channels from the channels received by a broadcast receiver.

Another object of the invention is to provide a virtual channel table for a broadcast protocol, and a method of broadcasting by using the same table, which are capable of rapidly displaying only the channels being broadcast at a current time.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and 5 claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a virtual channel table for a broadcast protocol which comprises identification information capable of identifying and permitting discrimination between active and inactive channels in the bit stream syntax thereof.

The identification information may be loaded on or included in at least one reserved field in the virtual channel table. Preferably, the identification information assigns at least one or more bits of a reserved field as a flag, thereby indicating that a corresponding channel is an inactive channel.

For example, the value of the program number field “program_number” in the virtual 15 channel table is set to “0,” thereby indicating that the corresponding channel is the inactive channel.

The identification information sets the value of the number elements field “number_elements” of the service position descriptor field “service_location_descriptor” in the virtual channel table to “0,” thereby indicating that the corresponding channel is an 20 inactive channel.

In a case where the corresponding channel is an inactive channel, the virtual channel table does not contain the service location descriptor field therein, for the purpose of indicating that the corresponding channel is an inactive channel.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for broadcasting by using a virtual channel table for a broadcasting protocol, which comprises the steps of: including identification information capable of identifying and permitting discrimination between active and inactive channels in the bit stream syntax of the virtual channel table for a broadcasting protocol and transmitting the virtual channel table, at a transmitting side; and, at a receiving side, determining whether the channel currently received is an active channel or an inactive channel with the identification information defined in the virtual channel table by parsing the virtual channel table transmitted.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating the bit stream syntax of a general virtual channel table for terrestrial broadcast;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of executing schedule broadcasting by
5 using four virtual channels in a broadcast station;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating the bit stream syntax of a virtual channel table for terrestrial broadcast according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating the bit stream syntax of a virtual channel table for cable according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is chart listing various descriptors available according to a program and system information protocol of an advanced television systems committee standard digital television broadcast;

FIG. 6 is block diagram illustrating a digital television (DTV) receiver according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating a preferred embodiment process of handling active and inactive channels for display in response to a user selection key;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating a preferred embodiment process of producing a display of a program or an electronic program guide (EPG) according to a channel or EPG selection key input by a user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

According to the present invention, a virtual channel table for a broadcast protocol 5 comprises identification information capable of identifying and permitting discrimination between active and inactive channels in the bit stream syntax thereof. A transmitting side, namely, a broadcast station transmits the virtual channel table having the identification information to receivers. Each of receivers parses the virtual channel table received, thereby determining whether the channel currently selected is an active channel or an inactive channel.

The identification information, which is capable of identifying and permitting discrimination between an active channel and an inactive channel under the standard of the PSIP, is contained in at least one field of the virtual channel table of the above protocol, such that only active channels being currently broadcast are displayed to TV viewers.

15 Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of a virtual channel table and a method according to the present invention will be in detail described with reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

In order for a digital television receiver and a digital cable broadcast receiver to parse the virtual channel table and thus to determine whether the channel selected currently is an active channel or an inactive channel, the bit stream syntax of the virtual channel table may 20 be corrected.

For example, the fact that channels 51-2 and 51-8 are not broadcast at the current time 20:15, but are going to be broadcast in the future, should be recognized in a digital television

receiver and a cable broadcast receiver. In a preferred embodiment, the identification information capable of identifying an inactive channel is contained in the program number field “program_number,” the service location descriptor field “service_location_descriptor” and/or other reserved fields contained in the bit stream syntax of the virtual channel table.

5 Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the bit stream syntax of a virtual channel table for terrestrial broadcast according to an embodiment of the present invention. To indicate that a corresponding channel is an inactive channel, the value of the program number field “program_number” is set to “0”. And, since there are no audio and video signals of the current service location descriptor, the value of the number elements field “number_elements” of the service location descriptor “service_location_descriptor” is set to “0”. Also, or alternatively, to indicate that the corresponding channel is an inactive channel, the service location descriptor “service_location_descriptor” (see Fig. 5) is not contained in the virtual channel table. In other words, the digital television receiver and the cable broadcast receiver, the service location descriptor field should be contained in the virtual channel table only in a case where the corresponding channel is the active channel. If the corresponding channel is an inactive channel, however, the service location descriptor field is not contained in the virtual channel table.

15

In a preferred embodiment, in order to recognize the fact that the corresponding channel is an inactive channel in a more apparent manner, 1 bit of the reserved field of 6 bits 20 for each channel is assigned to define a flag indicative of an inactive channel. In the preferred embodiment, 1 bit in the reserved field between the hidden field “hidden” and the service type field “service_type” in the statement of the “for_loop” is assigned to define a flag

indicative of an inactive channel. For example, in a case where the flag indicative of the inactive channel is “1,” the corresponding channel is an active channel, and if the flag is “0,” the corresponding channel is an inactive channel.

In the preferred embodiment, the above three cases may be added as requirements in

5 the document A/65. Any of all of the three cases may be added in the document A/65.

As mentioned above, since the information on an inactive channel is contained in the virtual channel table, the digital television receiver can determine whether the virtual channel currently received is an active channel or an inactive channel by parsing only the virtual channel table. For example, if the value of the program number field “program_number” in the virtual channel table is “0,” if the value of the information on the inactive channel defined by assigning a predetermined bit in the reserved field is “0,” or if the service location descriptor field “service_location_descriptor” is not contained in the virtual channel table, the major channel number field “major_channel_number” and the minor channel number field “minor_channel_number” defined in the bit stream syntax of the virtual channel table 15 currently transmitted determine that the current virtual channel is an inactive channel.

On the other hand, if an inactive channel has been determined under the above process, the digital television receiver can skip the inactive channel, without displaying it on the screen, upon channel conversion by means of a channel up key or a channel down key.

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating the bit stream syntax of a virtual channel table for cable 20 according to another embodiment. As shown, the virtual channel table may be applied to cable broadcasting in the same manner as above.

Fig 6 shows a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of a digital television (DTV) receiver. A demodulator converts an RF signal to a baseband signal after channel error collection. Then, a transport decoder separates several signals, such as audio, video, PSIP, etc. and outputs the audio and video streams to audio and video decoders, and a PSIP data stream to a PSIP decoder. The PSIP Decoder decodes the PSIP data stream for storing PSIP data in a PSIP database, and provides output to a user interface (UI) module for showing an active program or an EPG display.

Now, the PSIP decoder will be explained. A PSIP parser parses PSIP tables (VCT,EIT,STT,RRT,ETT,MGT) and the result is output to PSIP main section. One can distinguish between active and inactive channels by the parsing result. A section filter separates a necessary section from the PSIP data that was output by the transport decoder and outputs the necessary data to the PSIP Parser.

A PSIP manager controls the PSIP database (DB). The PSIP Main section controls the transport decoder for receiving tables of PSIP data. The PSIP Application Program Interface (API) provides an output to allow an external module to access PSIP DB. The Channel Manager and EPG Task components are operated by user selection signal of the channel key and/or EPG Key. If the user selects the channel key, the channel manager outputs the channel changing signal to the demodulator and transport decoder. In this case, a user can see an active channel. If the user selects the EPG key, the EPG Task component controls the PSIP Decoder to support an EPG display Mode. In this case, a user can see both active and inactive channels, displayed in an EPG screen.

Fig. 7 shows channel surfing by using of the PSIP according to an embodiment of the present invention. At first, a channel is selected by a TV-user. And the transport decoder prepares to receive many signals, such as audio, video and PSIP transport packets. Next, the PSIP Decoder sets a PID value of (0x1FFB) into the transport decoder to select the terrestrial virtual channel table (TVCT) of the PSIP, and gets the audio and video (A/V) PID values for the active virtual channels. (Inactive virtual channels don't have A/V PID values, but have channel information for the EPG Service.) Then, the PSIP Decoder makes a channel map for the PSIP, sends it to the channel manager, to be used for tuning active channels. Then, the channel manager sets A/V PIDs (Video PID 0x21, Audio PID 0x24) for virtual channel number(68-1) selected by the TV-user. The transport decoder receives the A/V transport packets, sends them to the A/V decoder(s), and finally the DTV channel will be serviced.

Fig. 8 shows a flowchart illustrating channel tuning and EPG Display. The user can see only the active channels displayed when tuning channels, but when the user receives the EPG Service, he/she sees an EPG display which includes all of the virtual channels, including the inactive channels.

As is apparent from the foregoing description, a virtual channel table for a broadcast protocol, and a method of broadcasting by using the virtual channel table are capable of including the identification information capable of identifying and permitting discrimination between active and inactive channels in a transmitting side, and in a receiving side parsing the virtual channel table to thereby determine whether the channel currently selected is the active channel or the inactive channel. Therefore, inactive channels may be skipped, without being displayed, upon the channel conversion by using a channel up key or a channel down key,

such that the TV viewer can enjoy channel surfing in a convenient manner, without viewing a black screen. In addition, the virtual channel table may be transmitted, while containing the inactive channels therein, thereby making it possible to provide a more abundant electronic program service.

5 It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A virtual channel table for a broadcast protocol, comprising identification information
2 in a bit stream syntax thereof, said identification information identifying each channel as one
3 of an active and an inactive channel.

1 2. The virtual channel table of claim 1, wherein said virtual channel table is included in a
2 program and system information protocol for a digital broadcast.

1 3. The virtual channel table of claim 2, wherein said digital broadcast is any one of a
2 digital terrestrial broadcast and a digital cable broadcast.

1 4. The virtual channel table of claim 1, wherein said identification information sets a
2 value of a program number field in the virtual channel table to “0” to indicate that a
3 corresponding channel is an inactive channel.

1 5. The virtual channel table of claim 1, wherein said identification information sets a
2 value of a number of elements field of a service location descriptor in the virtual channel
3 table to “0” to indicate that a corresponding channel is an inactive channel.

1 6. The virtual channel table of claim 1, wherein said identification information indicates
2 that a corresponding channel is an inactive channel whenever a service location descriptor is
3 not included in the virtual channel table.

1 7. The virtual channel table of claim 1, wherein said identification information assigns at
2 least one bit of a reserved field to indicate that a corresponding channel is an inactive
3 channel.

1 8. The virtual channel table of claim 7, wherein said reserved field is positioned in a
2 statement of a for_loop in a bit stream syntax of the virtual channel table.

1 9. The method of broadcasting using a virtual channel table in a broadcasting protocol,
2 said method comprising:

3 including identification information in the virtual channel table, said identification
4 information identifying a channel as being one of an active and an inactive channel, and
5 transmitting the virtual channel table; and
6 determining at a receiver whether the channel is inactive based upon the identification
7 information defined in the virtual channel table, by parsing the virtual channel table.

1 10. The method of claim 9, wherein including identification information further
2 comprises, when a channel is inactive, setting a value of a program number field in the virtual
3 channel table to "0" and inhibiting a service location descriptor from being transmitted
4 through the virtual channel table.

1 11. The method of claim 9, wherein including identification information further

2 comprises setting a value of the program number field and a value of a reserved field assigned
3 for recognizing an inactive channel in the parsed virtual channel table to “0.”

1 12. The method of claim 9, wherein determining at the receiver whether the channel is
2 inactive comprises determining that the channel is inactive when a corresponding service
3 location descriptor is not received in the virtual channel table.

1 13. The method of claim 9, wherein determining at the receiver whether the channel is
2 inactive comprises determining that the channel is inactive when a value of a reserved field
3 assigned for recognizing an inactive channel in the parsed virtual channel table is “0.”

1 14. The method of claim 9, wherein determining at the receiver whether the channel is
2 inactive comprises determining that the channel is inactive when a value of a program
3 number field in the virtual channel table is “0.”

1 15. In a digital television receiver, a method of inhibiting display of an inactive channel,
2 comprising:
3 receiving a digital broadcast signal comprising a virtual channel table;
4 parsing the virtual channel table;
5 retrieving identification information from the parsed virtual channel table indicating
6 whether a channel is inactive; and
7 and, in response to said identification information indicating that the channel is

8 inactive, inhibiting display of said channel when said channel is selected by a user.

1 16. The method of claim 15, wherein retrieving the identification information comprises
2 reading a value of a reserved field for identifying an inactive channel in the parsed virtual
3 channel table.

1 17. The method of claim 15, wherein retrieving the identification information comprises
2 reading a value of a program number field in the parsed virtual channel table.

1 18. The method of claim 15, wherein retrieving the identification information comprises
2 determining whether a service location descriptor is found in the parsed virtual channel table.

1 19. In a digital broadcast transmitter, a method of indicating an inactive channel,
2 comprising:
3 generating a virtual channel table, including within the virtual channel table
4 information indicating the inactive channel; and
5 transmitting the virtual channel table as part of a digital broadcast signal.

1 20. The method of claim 19, wherein including within the virtual channel table
2 information indicating the inactive channel comprises setting a value of a program number
3 field in the virtual channel table to indicate the inactive channel.

1 21. The method of claim 19, wherein including within the virtual channel table
2 information indicating the inactive channel comprises assigning at least one bit of a reserved
3 field to indicate the inactive channel.

1 22. The method of claim 19, wherein including within the virtual channel table
2 information indicating the inactive channel comprises omitting a service location descriptor.

1 23. A digital television receiver, comprising:
2 receiving means for receiving a digital broadcast signal including a virtual channel
3 table, the virtual channel table including identification information identifying a channel as
4 being one of an active and an inactive channel;
5 detecting means for detecting the identification information in the virtual channel
6 table; and
7 inhibiting means for inhibiting display of the channel when the channel is selected by
8 the user and the channel is the inactive channel.

1 24. The digital television receiver of claim 23, wherein the virtual channel table is
2 included in a program and system information protocol for the digital broadcast signal.

1 25. The digital television receiver of claim 23, wherein the identification information has
2 a value of "0" in a program number field of the virtual channel table when the channel is the
3 inactive channel.

1 26. The digital television receiver of claim 23, wherein the identification information has
2 a value of "0" in a number of elements field of a service location descriptor in the virtual
3 channel table when the channel is the inactive channel.

1 27. A digital television (DTV) receiver, comprising:
2 receiving means for receiving a digital broadcast signal including a virtual channel
3 table, the virtual channel table including identification information identifying a channel as
4 being one of an active and an inactive channel;
5 a program and system information protocol (PSIP) decoder for detecting the
6 identification information in the virtual channel table and providing an output indicating
7 whether the channel is the inactive channel; and
8 a user interface module for receiving the output of the PSIP decoder and inhibiting
9 display of the channel when the channel is selected by the user and the channel is the inactive
10 channel.

1 28. The DTV receiver of claim 27, wherein the receiving means comprises:
2 demodulation means for demodulating the digital broadcast signal and outputting a
3 baseband signal; and
4 decoder means for decoding the baseband signal and providing a PSIP data stream to
5 the PSIP decoder.

1 29. The DTV receiver of claim 28, wherein the demodulating means comprises a
2 demodulator.

1 30. The DTV receiver of claim 29, wherein the decoding means comprises a transport
2 decoder.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

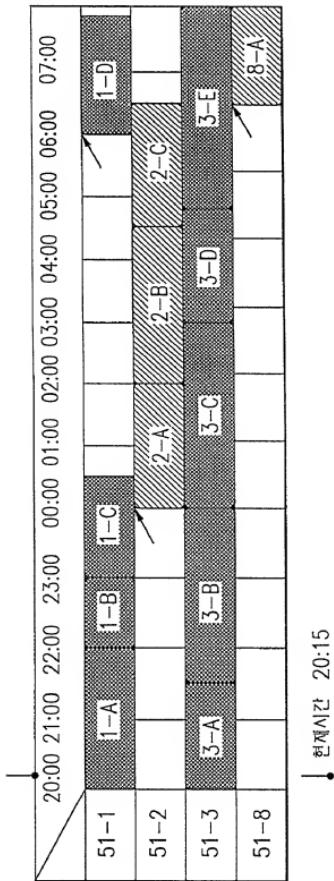
A virtual channel table for broadcasting protocol and a method for broadcasting by using the virtual channel table includes identification information identifying and permitting discrimination of active and inactive channels contained in the virtual channel table. At a receiver, the virtual channel table transmitted from the transmitting side is parsed, thereby determining whether the current received channel is an active or inactive channel.

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62290 2

Syntax	Bits	Format
terrestrial_virtual_channel_table_section {		
table_id	8	0xC8
section_syntax_indicator	1	'1'
private_indicator	1	'1'
zero	2	'00'
section_length	12	uimsbf
transport_stream_id	16	uimsbf
reserved	2	'11'
version_number	5	uimsbf
current_next_indicator	1	bslbf
section_number	8	uimsbf
last_section_number	8	uimsbf
protocol_version	8	uimsbf
num_channels_in_section	8	uimsbf
for(i=0; i<num_channels_in_section;i++) {		
short_name	7*16	unicode™ BMP
reserved	4	'1111'
major_channel_number	10	uimsbf
minor_channel_number	10	uimsbf
modulation_mode	8	uimsbf
carrier_frequency	32	uimsbf
channel_TSID	16	uimsbf
program_number	16	uimsbf
ETM_location	2	uimsbf
access_controlled	1	bslbf
hidden	1	bslbf
reserved	6	'111111'
service_type	6	uimsbf
source_id	16	uimsbf
reserved	6	'111111'
descriptors_length	10	uimsbf
for (i=0;i<N;i++) {		
descriptors()		
}		
}		
reserved	6	'111111'
additional_descriptors_length	10	uimsbf
for(j=0; j<N;j++) {		
additional_descriptors()		
}		
CRC_32	32	rpchof

FIGURE 1

FIG. 2
Background Art



Syntax	Bits	Format
terrestrial_virtual_channel_table_section () {		
<table_id< td=""><td>8</td><td>0xC8</td></table_id<>	8	0xC8
section_syntax_indicator	1	'1'
private_indicator	1	'1'
reserved	2	'11'
section_length	12	uimsbf
transport_stream_id	16	uimsbf
reserved	2	'11'
version_number	5	uimsbf
current_next_indicator	1	bslbf
section_number	8	uimsbf
last_section_number	8	uimsbf
protocol_version	8	uimsbf
num_channels_in_section	8	uimsbf
for(i=0; i<num_channels_in_section;i++) {		
short_name	7*16	unicode™BMP
reserved	4	'1111'
major_channel_number	10	uimsbf
minor_channel_number	10	uimsbf
modulation_mode	8	uimsbf
carrier_frequency	32	uimsbf
channel_TSID	16	uimsbf
program_number	16	uimsbf
ETM_location	2	uimsbf
access_controlled	1	bslbf
hidden	1	bslbf
reserved	2	'11'
hide_guide	1	bslbf
reserved	3	'111'
service_type	6	uimsbf
source_id	16	uimsbf
reserved	6	'111111'
descriptors_length	10	uimsbf
for(j=0;j<N;j++) {		
descriptors()		
}		
}		
reserved	6	'111111'
additional_descriptors_length	10	uimsbf
for(j=0; j<N;j++) {		
additional_descriptors()		
}		
CRC_32	32	rpchof

FIGURE 3

Syntax	Bits	Format
cable_virtual_channel_table_section () {		
table_id	8	0xC9
section_syntax_indicator	1	'1'
private_indicator	1	'1'
reserved	2	'11'
section_length	12	uimsbf
transport_stream_id	16	uimsbf
reserved	2	'11'
version_number	5	uimsbf
current_next_indicator	1	bslbf
section_number	8	uimsbf
last_section_number	8	uimsbf
protocol_version	8	uimsbf
num_channels_in_section	8	uimsbf
for(i=0; i<num_channels_in_section;i++) {		
short_name	7*16	unicode™BMP
reserved	4	'1111'
major_channel_number	10	uimsbf
minor_channel_number	10	uimsbf
modulation_mode	8	uimsbf
carrier_frequency	32	uimsbf
channel_TSID	16	uimsbf
program_number	16	uimsbf
ETM_location	2	uimsbf
access_controlled	1	bslbf
hidden	1	bslbf
path_select	1	bslbf
out_of_band	1	bslbf
hide_guide	1	bslbf
reserved	3	'111'
service_type	6	uimsbf
source_id	16	uimsbf
reserved	6	'111111'
descriptors_length	10	uimsbf
for (i=0;i<N;i++) {		
descriptors()		
}		
}		
reserved	6	'111111'
additional_descriptors_length	10	uimsbf
for(j=0; j<N;j++) {		
additional_descriptors()		
}		
CRC_32	32	rpchof

FIGURE 4

Descriptor Name	Descriptor tag	Terrestrial			Cable		
		PMT	MGT	VCT	EIT	PMT	MGT
stuffing descriptor	0x80	*	*	*	*	*	*
AC-3 audio descriptor	0x81	*			*	*	
program identifier descriptor	0x85	*				*	
caption service descriptor	0x86	*			*	*	
content advisory descriptor	0x87	*			*	*	
extended channel name descriptor	0xA0			*			*
service location descriptor	0xA1			*			
time-shifted service descriptor	0xA2			*			*
component name descriptor	0xA3				*		
user private	0xC0-0xFF		*	*	*	*	*

FIGURE 5

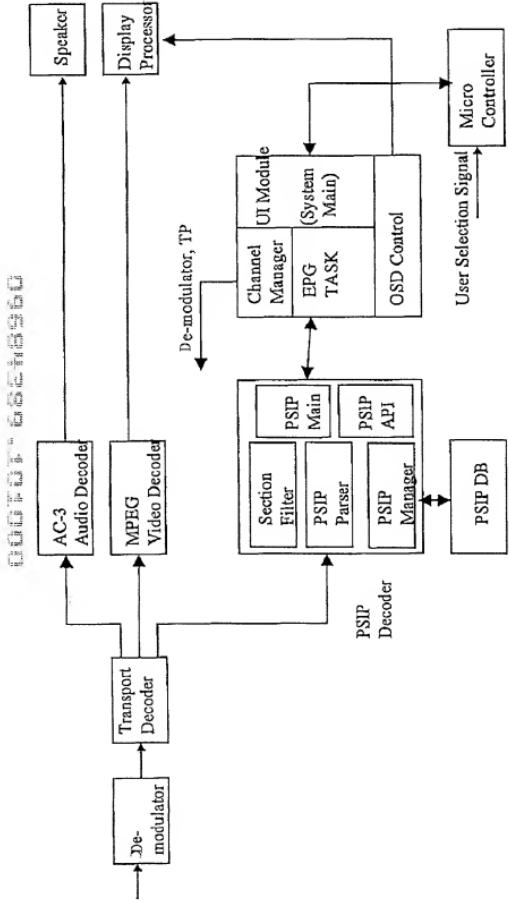


FIGURE 6

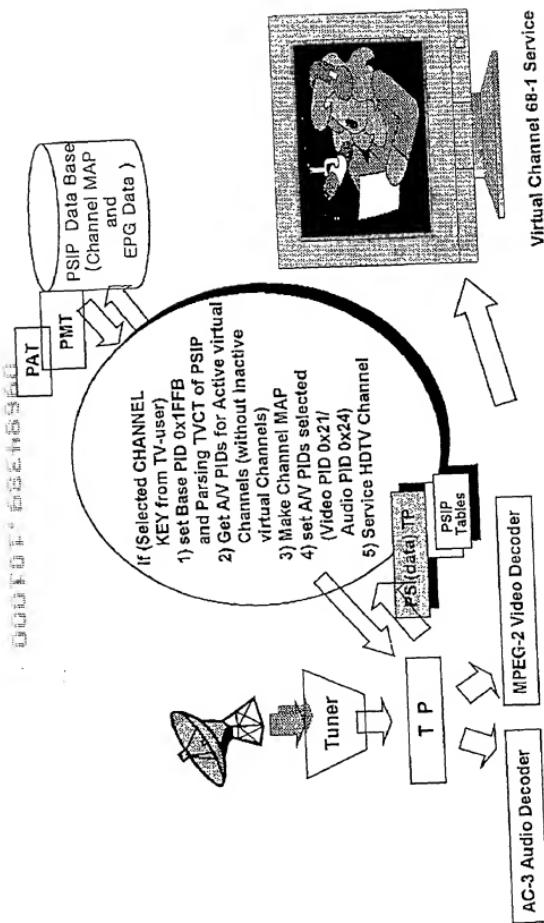


FIGURE 7

Virtual Channel 68-1 Service

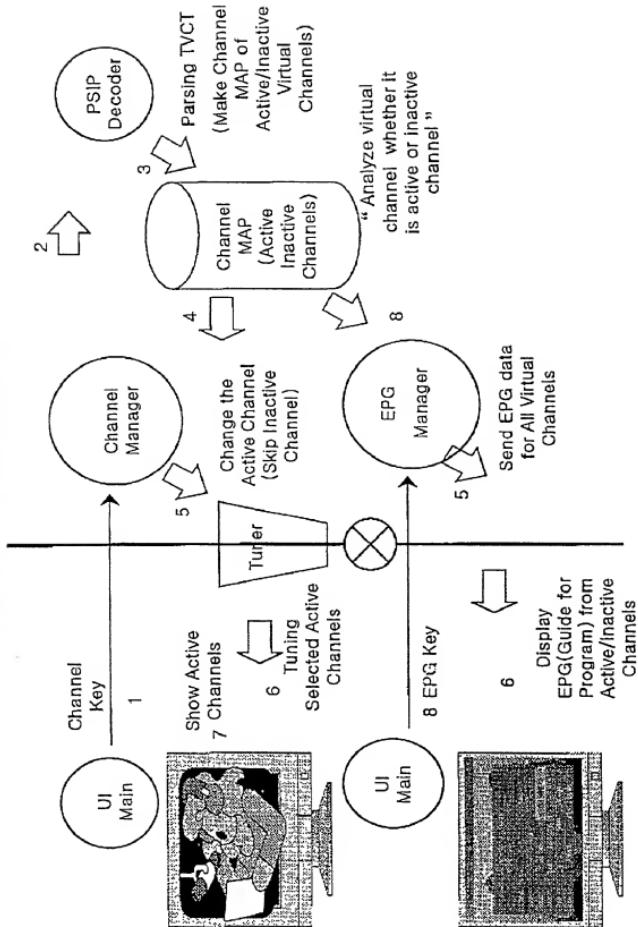


FIGURE 8

Docket No.: 8736.044.00

Declaration, Power of Attorney and Petition

WE (I) the undersigned inventor(s), hereby declare(s) that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

We (I) believe that we are (I am) the original, first, and joint (sole) inventor(s) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Virtual Channel Table for a Broadcast Protocol and Method of Broadcasting and Receiving Broadcast Signals Using the Same

the specification of which

is attached hereto.

was filed on

as Application Serial No.

and amended on

was filed as PCT international application

Number

I

on

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on

(if applicable).

We (I) hereby state that we (I) have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

We (I) acknowledge the duty to disclose information known to be material to the patentability of this application as defined in Section 1.56 of Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations.

We (I) hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed. Prior Foreign Application(s)

Application No.	Country	Day/Month/Year	Priority Claimed	
1999-43508	KOREA	8 October 1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	No
			Yes	No
			Yes	No

10/10 '00 TUE 22:00 FAX 02 578 0655

LG PATENT
FAX NO.: 85464782405

88-11-02 84:53P²⁰⁰⁵
L-04

We (I) hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, 119(c) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

We (I) hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

Application Serial No.

Filing Date

Status (pending, patented, abandoned)

And we (I) hereby appoint Song K. Jung, Reg. No. 35,210; Kenneth D. Springer, Reg. No. 39,843; and Rebecca A. Goldman, Reg. No. 41,786 and as our (my) attorneys, with full powers of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent Office connected therewith; and we (I) hereby request that all correspondence regarding this application be sent to Song K. Jung of Long Aldridge & Norman LLP, Attorneys At Law, 6th Floor, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

We (I) declare that all statements made herein of our (my) own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Jin Pil KIM

NAME OF FIRST SOLE INVENTOR

Signature of Inventor

10, OCT. 2000

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